

fortunate companions with the capacity of his often tested alcoholic reservoir. She seemed pleased with the mischief she had created. The effect of the cherries passed off. There are those who could tell her how deeply penitent was this group of swinish revellers, when reason resumed her empire; how they promised themselves a return to the strict rules of "TE-TOTALISM," from which swine, to their credit be it spoken, have been but seldom known to swerve.—*Niagara Democrat.*

Original Anecdote of a Dog. Two near neighbours in the country, a farmer and a tanner, entertained a great friendship for each other. The tanner had a large yard dog, which, for some unknown cause, conceived such an inveterate hatred to the farmer, that he could not with safety visit his friend when the dog was loose, and on this account the tanner loaded the animal with a heavy clog, that he might not be able to fly at the farmer.

As the farmer and one of his ploughmen were going about the grounds together one day, they perceived the dog apparently in great distress and pain, lying near a fence. As they approached, they found that in attempting to jump the fence, he had left the clog on the other side, the weight of which had almost strangled him.

The ploughman, knowing the enmity which the dog bore to his employer, proposed to knock him on the head; but the farmer was unwilling to kill a creature which he knew was useful and valuable to his friend, and instead of hurting him, he disengaged the poor beast, and laid him down upon the grass, watched him till he saw him nearly recovered, and then pursued his way.

When he returned to the spot, he saw the dog still there, quite recovered, and as usual, expected an attack, but, to his great astonishment, the creature fawned upon him, and expressed his gratitude in the most lively manner, and from that time to the day of his death, attended the farmer, and could never be prevailed upon to return to his former master.

Carbonic Acid in the Air.—Dr. Dalton, an English physician, who has for years turned his attention to the amount of carbonic acid in the atmosphere, says that he has satisfied himself that its average quantity is one part in 1,000. He is also of opinion that the quantity of this gas in the atmosphere, is constantly the same in town and country, and that even in a crowded theatre it seldom rises to one per cent.

SAGACITY OF BEES.—The instinctive sagacity of the honey-bee every farmer has had occasion to notice. A curious instance of contrivance of means, and success of ultimate ends, between two swarms, was seen in this town last fall. A farmer, while passing an open lot in the centre of the town, noticed a continued line of bees passing through the air, from one farm house to another. He followed the advance line and came to its termination, where he found a hive that had been assailed by two foreign swarms, the one he had followed, and another diverging off in nearly an opposite direction. By some instinctive understanding between the two swarms, they had united their strength and simultaneously attacked the hive; the struggle was then over; and the dead and dying bees being owing to it, lay scattered around the hive.—The honey had been taken out by the conquerors, who were then carrying it to their own hives, something like fifty pounds having been removed in less than twenty-four hours. It was plain to discover that a coalition had been formed between the two swarms, to attack and destroy the other, and afterwards to appropriate the honey to their own use. All this was done, but how a understanding was effected, or the stipulations were drawn up, we leave for the naturalist and curious to decipher.—*Northampton Courier.*

ANECDOTE OF EDWARD LIVINGSTON.—The last number of the North American Review contains the following interesting incident, relating to the late Edward Livingston—the author of a system of penal law for the State of Louisiana. It places the man in history and perseverance of that distinguished jurist and statesman, in a strong light:

"This process, of course, unavoidably consumed much time; but, by assiduous labor, in little more than two years after his plan had received the sanction of the legislature, by the resolutions referred to, he completed the entire work. It was at this period that he was interrupted by one of those accidents which sometimes occur to destroy the best monuments of human industry, and unexpected mar the most useful and promising undertakings. Fortunately, in this instance, his patience and zeal enabled him to prevent that probable result. In the autumn of 1824, he had finished his manuscript, and prepared it completely for submission to the Legislature. Having received authority from them to print it for that purpose, he caused a fair copy of the whole to be written. So anxious was he to avoid error, that he passed a great part of the night previous to sending it to the press, in himself comparing this with the original draft. He went to bed at a late hour, leaving both the manuscripts together in his library, and consoling himself with the pleasing thought that he had completed the laborious task which had engaged his time and constant reflections. Not long afterwards he was awakened by a cry of fire. This was found to be in the room where his papers had been left. They were all consumed. Not a note or memorandum was saved. Though stunned at first by the sudden misfortune, his equanimity and industry did not desert him. Before the close of the same day, he had quietly commenced his task anew. On the meeting of the legislature, he communicated the accident to them, and another year was granted him to repair it. This was to be done entirely from recollection, as not a written vestige remained; and the labor of re-composition, always irksome, was interrupted and rendered more difficult by the interference of engagements which he had

made on the supposition that this was done. In two years more, the second edition of this work was finished, and in 1826, he presented his complete "System of Penal Law" to the Legislature of Louisiana, in the shape more perfect than it originally was, in which we now see it.

SINGULAR INSTANCES OF SUDDEN DEATH.

The following instances of sudden death, one from the puncture of the spine, and the other from the accidental penetration of the eye by a sharp instrument, are related in the London Metropolitan by that notable personage John Keble, who has been enlightening the world by a history of his life, opinions, and adventures. A drunken coal heaver fell from a wagon going up Ludgate. He was covered with mud, and appeared to be hurt; and two others who had been on a shunter, and took him to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was stopped, and the surgeon examined him, but no injury could be discovered, still he said he could not rise up in bed. Mr. Abernethy happened to come in shortly afterwards, when the case was shown to him, but he could make nothing of it. "Let him," said this great surgeon, "be washed thoroughly clean, and send for the barber, and have that beard taken off, which appears to be of a month's growth."

About an hour after this, at 1 o'clock, he fell from the wagon, a message was brought that he had instantaneously while he was undergoing the operation of shaving, given up the ghost. We all immediately repaired to the spot, where laid the man, half shaved, but quite dead.

The barber said he appeared to be well, and was talking to him one instant, and the next was a dead man. "I had hold of him," said he, "by the nose, and I did but turn his head very gently to use the razor, when he, without breathing or a sigh, went off."

Abernethy turned to the young students, and told them this was a case for study, saying, there was a cause for the man's death; that the following morning he would open the body and find it out. "Bar," added he, "think of the case, and before I make the examination, tell me in the morning, each of you, your opinion, what it is that has so suddenly deprived him of his life."

One of the students said, "I think a vertebral bone is fractured, and that as the barber turned his head to shave him, a splinter penetrated the spinal chord."

"You have it," cried Abernethy, "turn him up, and we will see."

They immediately cut down the back, and discovered a small piece of fractured bone, not bigger than half a pin, which had penetrated the spine; then taking the corpse by the nose, they observed, as they turned the head one way the splinter came out, and as they turned it the other, it entered the vital chord. The problem of his death was at once solved, and I learned how little it took to stop the great machine of life in man.

There is also another mode of losing life in a very simple way, which I became acquainted with in consequence of an accident. A man was found in a field quite dead, with a bay fork or prong by the side of him; he was opened, but no probable cause of his sudden death could be discovered. At length one of the surgeons sent for the fork, in consequence of a witness saying that it was only a few minutes before his death that he saw the deceased leaning upon it with the points upwards, as he was standing in the field. On the point of one prong of the fork was discovered something like a small speck; but no wound could be found upon the corpse. The surgeon now pushed back the corner of the eye, next the nose, and then declared that he had discovered the manner of the man's death; namely, that while leaning on the fork he had slipped, and the point of it had entered the eye under the nose, and produced instant death. "For," added he, "we all know in this manner we may be killed with a pin or needle, without having any external wound so as to indicate the cause."

He (he surgeon) then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part, could not be reached, excepting only by the means above described; that is, putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it in a straight forward manner, so as to penetrate in a direct line towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. Such an operation, he said, performed with the smallest needle, produced instantaneous death.

The late Treasury Circular directing specie to be paid for land at the several offices in the West, was professedly sent out to break up the career of speculators and land pirates. How beautifully it accomplished its intended object let the annexed evidence show:

We copy the following from the "Miami of the Lake," and we ask for the attention of the supporters of a government of brokers, we ask the farmers who labor for their money, whether they are willing to aid in paying officers a high salary and pay them an enormous brokerage besides.

Wheeling Times.

I, CYRUS DARLING, of the town of Perysburg, Wood County, Ohio, being duly sworn, do depose and affirm to the following: That some time in July last, I was at Lima for the purpose of buying land, and finding that the money which I had with me, was not Land Office money, I was referred to a small exchange office which was close by the Land Office, where my money was exchanged, and for which I paid five dollars on the hundred. And further, that after getting my money exchanged, I found that the land selected by me, had been entered by another man, and while looking for and selecting another piece of land to enter, the Land Office was closed. I then left the district, and went to Fort Wayne, and there I had to pay 7 per cent. to get the same money exchanged at another Land Office Exchange, making in all 12 per cent. One man, while I was present, paid 8 per cent. for an exchange of \$400, and a few minutes after, finding his land taken, begged the

money to be re-exchanged, which was refused of him. His loss was thus 32 dollars, without being benefited one farthing. The individual was to appearance, a hard working, poor young man.

CYRUS DARLING.
Subscribed and sworn to before me the 31 day of October, 1836.
E. HUNTINGTON, J. P.

Correspondence of the New York Express.
Portland, Oct. 31.

The dreadful calamity on board the Royal Tar, yet continues to attract universal attention. The loss of human life, the loss of wild beasts in the carcase—burnt to death too in the incandescent heat of property in other ways, and the great variety of hazardous escapes, render it one of the most remarkable accidents upon record.

I wrote you heretofore, that the Elephant is saved. After the fire in the boat began to burn him, he leaped overboard and swam two or three miles to an island—went into a barn yard, and after frightening the cattle there out of their wits, was taken care of by the proprietor of the farm. One of the menagerie animals was put on shore to take care of him. The pony in the menagerie also swam ashore. It is said that when the elephant jumped from the boat, he made signs with his trunk for his keeper to go with him. This keeper or some other person in the menagerie afterwards jumped overboard with 500 dollars in specie tied round his waist, and sunk immediately.

An Irish woman was seen standing on deck with her clothes on fire, and when the flames reached her cap, she jumped overboard and was seen no more. The scene throughout must have been one of the most awful imagination can picture. The Engineer every body says, (the captain except) was in fault. The public ought to pronounce him a MURDERER, and the GALTOWS should end his life. The Captain is a better fellow—one of the best of sailors, but I don't like his palliation of the Engineer's blunder.

Animals on board the Royal Tar.—At the time the boat was destroyed, the following animals were on board:—an elephant, six horses, two dromedaries, two lionesses, one leopard, one Bengal tiger, one ghaty, a pair of pelicans, and a number of other creatures belonging to the caravan, besides Burgess's collection of Serpents and Birds, Dexter's Locomotive Museum, with its six horses and valuable contents, and all the musical instruments belonging to the band. The unfortunate caravan men were paid off at St. Johns, and were bringing home the proceeds of their summer's expedition in specie, all of which they lost, and are left penniless. It is ascertained that the number of lives lost, were 32, and 55 saved.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1836.

We learn from the Fayetteville Journal that the Post Master General has determined to discontinue the stage line from that town to Wadesborough.

The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation, calling the Legislature together sooner than the usual time, for the purpose of making provision to supply the vacancies in the college of Senatorial Electors of that State, caused by the refusal of the minority to qualify. A provision in the constitution, that incumbents shall hold their offices till successors are qualified, prevents, in his opinion, a dissolution of the government, although a new Senate has not been elected. He considers the old Senators still entitled to take their seats.

Gov. Vroom, of New-Jersey, who was re-elected by the Legislature, has resigned, and Philemon Dickinson, brother of the Secretary of the Navy, has been elected.

CHARLESTON AND CINCINNATI RAIL ROAD.
From an advertisement in our columns it will be seen that the books are again opened for subscription of stock in this company, the charter of which is now saved. Col. Wade Hampton, finding that a subscription of stock to the amount of \$220,050 was necessary to save the charter, promptly subscribed that amount. We copy the following from the Columbia Telescope.

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company is formed.

The subscriptions to this Road, as returned to the central Commission at Knoxville, on Monday the 7th inst., were for the following amounts:

Stock taken in South Carolina.	\$3,033,450
We know of four places in the State where Stock was taken, that did not send their returns in time.	101,300
Amount taken by Col. Wade Hampton, on re-opening the Books at Knoxville.	220,050
Whole amount taken by the citizens of S. Carolina.	3,344,800
Stock taken in North Carolina.	102,630
" Tennessee.	353,600
" Kentucky.	186,800
" Cincinnati.	12,200
Amount required to secure the Charter.	\$4,000,000

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
From North Carolina full returns have not been received; but the majority of the Van Buren and Johnson ticket is beyond doubt several thousands.

The accounts by the mail this morning agree that Pennsylvania has given her electoral vote to Mr. Van Buren by about 3,000 majority. The result in Virginia, according to the calculation made, will be about the same. New York and Connecticut, have also gone for him. Maine and New Hampshire are unquestionably in his favor, so that it would seem his election is placed beyond the possibility of doubt.—*Portsmouth (Va.) Times.*

Ohio has given the Harrison ticket a majority of probably 5000.

GEOGRAPHY.—We have not received our Milwaukee newspaper for last week. We do not

therefore know what the Legislature of that State is doing. It is stated in the Columbia Telescope that Mr. Cuthbert is re-elected to the U. S. Senate, and the Presidential election in the State is said to have terminated in favor of the White ticket, by a majority of about 1200. Mr. Dawson, and Van Buren, is elected to Congress in the place of Gen. Coffee, deceased.

M. Pageot, charge d'affaires from France to the United States, has arrived in Washington.

The Indians in the neighborhood of Nacogdoches are said to be peaceable, and to have all along been so.

Mr. R. A. Locke, the author of the moon hoax, is now editor of a new daily paper in New York, called the New Era.

VERY LATE FROM SPAIN.

From Spain.—Capt. Browne, of the barque Ganges, arrived at Boston, from Malaga, Oct. 10, informs Messrs. Topliff that 6000 men of the Carlists army were within one day's march of Malaga when he sailed, and great consternation prevailed all ranks in that city.

The Royalists were actively moving against the Carlists in every quarter where the Carlists were to be found. Alais was in hot pursuit of Gomez, Villareal, the Carlist commander-in-chief, had retired to the other side of the Ebro. The Portuguese auxiliaries had resumed offensive operations against the Carlists. Madrid was perfectly tranquil on the 5th of October. Alais was not expected to live.

In Spain all is still confusion and anarchy. The new Ministry are becoming unpopular.

The differences between France and Switzerland form the principal topic of discussion in the French papers. The communication between the two countries is almost entirely closed.

The following are the principal facts in the Conseil affair, which has led to the late rupture between France and Switzerland: After the arrest of Alibeu, the police, understanding that he had accomplices among the refugees in Switzerland, sent the individual above named as a spy, with instructions to assume the disguise of a refugee, and thus to gain intelligence of their designs. His real character was not made known even to the French embassy. On requesting his passport, however, he was examined by M. Montebello, to whom he then made known his mission. From him he received orders to return to France, and a passport was given him under a feigned name. At Bern this passport was inspected, and he made known to the police the circumstances under which he had obtained it. He was not then molested; but after having been in France, in attempting to make a second visit to Switzerland, under the assumed name of Corelli, he was arrested and imprisoned. The French Government demanded his liberation, and it is on the refusal of this that the rupture seems to have taken place.—*Phil. Gazette.*

Nothing further has taken place in the affair between France and Switzerland. France is anxious to close it amicably, but all the Swiss Councils, except Geneva, have agreed to resolutions couched in a belligerent spirit. Meanwhile, the blockade is enforced with the utmost rigor.

The French papers say that Prince Poignac and his companions are to be removed from Ham to private houses, where they will still be kept in confinement, but in more comfortable and pleasant circumstances than at present.

Twenty-seven of the forty-one Peers of Portugal have solemnly protested against the decree, lately issued, proclaiming the Constitution of 1822.

Large exportations of hay were making in Scotland for this country.

The Harvest.—Considerable apprehensions are beginning to be felt in Ireland for the state of the crops. Very gloomy accounts have been received from the north and northwest. The western coast, the islands, and the highlands of Scotland are in a very precarious state.

The money market in London is an unsettled state, and the rate of interest advancing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—By the arrival of the schooner Cora, Capt. Delvalle, from Matamoros, the 30th ult., we learn that the long agitated and talked of invasion of Texas by the Mexican troops which have been concentrating for several months at Matamoros, is, for the present at least, abandoned.

A new Steam-boat, named the *Jas. Adams*, has been built by the Columbia Steam-boat Company, for the trade between that town and Charleston.

The Jacksonville Courier states that Mrs. James Johns, who had been barbarously scalped by the savages in that neighborhood, is recovering.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Charleston College, is about to publish a new Treatise on Moral Philosophy.

Riot at the Indian Payment. The Wabash (Ind.) Courier, of the 20th ult., states that a riot took place at the Indian payment near Logansport, on the 25th September. Some individuals, discontented with the Commissioners (E. W. Ewing and Cyrus Faber), for appropriating about \$34,000, to pay their own claims, laid hands on the cash, and forbade its future distribution, under penalty of Lynch's law. The military were sent for from the vicinity to prevent the payment of unjust claims, and "preserve the rights of the Indians," and the difficulty was finally adjusted, by turning over the money to a new commission, to investigate the claims against the Indians, and pay out accordingly.

SEMINOLE WAR.

A ship from the St. Augustine Herald, dated 25th ult., was received by the schr. Samuel S. Mills, Capt. Southwick, arrived here this morning from St. Augustine.

Cheering Intelligence. By an express which left Fort Drane on the 27th inst. we learn that Gen. Read arrived at the Withlacoochee on the 23d, with the steamboats Energy and Superior, under the direction of Capt. Ward, whose active zeal, skill, and superior judgment are highly spoken of. Another steamboat, the United States, was wrecked at the mouth of the river.

We now learn with great satisfaction, that there are plenty of provisions and forage at the mouth of the river, and a considerable quantity at Graham's Camp, and more on transportation here.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

INDIAN KEY, Nov. 1.
Our savage neighbors keep us still excited. On the 5th Oct. they displayed their hostile disposition by destroying Captain Wharton's

garden on Key Largo, cutting down fruit trees and sugar cane, digging up potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds, and in fact entirely ruining the whole place. There were supposed to be in this party, from the signs, about 70 Indians. And in the morning of the 8th Oct. they attacked the schr. Mary, (a small vessel of about 15 tons, belonging to Key Vacaes,) while lying at anchor at Key Tavernus Creek; the crew, five in number, made a most providential escape by taking to their boats, amidst a shower of bullets flying around them; two of them only got slightly wounded, one in the shoulder, the other in the thigh. They arrived at this place about 8 o'clock in the morning—they were attacked about daylight.

The Indians, after plundering the vessel, set fire to her, and we could see the smoke from this island.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Contents of the Farmer and Gardener, of November 15 1836.

Notice of cylindrical corn sheller—buckwheat straw—innumerable rubbish—great product and use of ruta baga—economy of provender—Winchester measure—progress of the silk culture—cleanings of husbandry, &c.—on making cider—soda for washing—the American Farmer—on the feeding and management of milk cows—science of agriculture—a machine for raising coals, water, &c.—prices current—advertisements.

The Rev. JOHN J. B. DARGAN will preach at the Baptist Church on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock.

We are requested to announce Brig. Genl. McQUEEN as a candidate for Major General of the 4th division of the South Carolina Militia, at the ensuing election.

We are requested to announce Col. R. F. W. Allston as a candidate for Major General of the 4th division of the South Carolina Militia, at the ensuing election.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. at Little Forest, Anson County, N. C. by the Rev. William T. Smith, of Richmond Co. Dr. S. G. COFFIN, of Wadesborough, formerly of Guilford Co., to Miss LAURA L. daughter of Dr. William Mendenhall.

DIED.

On the 12th inst. at his residence in Marlborough District, Col. BENJAMIN ROGERS, aged 73 years. He died after an illness of ten days, having received a mortal wound from the falling of a tree. Thus has been gathered to the tomb one who has pursued in his public and private relations a long and honorable career of usefulness. The deceased was a patriot and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His ardent love of liberty impelled him to espouse, with zeal, the glorious cause of American independence, and he has lived long in the enjoyment of the blessings won by the toil and blood of himself and compatriots, in that arduous contest. He has ever possessed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and has filled various offices of his District, in the gift of the people: in all of which he performed his duty with zeal and ability, and with unsullied purity and integrity. He was always prompt and foremost in all measures and enterprises of public importance and utility. In the recent contest in which our State was engaged with the Federal Government, the conduct and principles of this veteran proved, that the patriot fires that glowed in his youthful bosom, when he shouldered his musket in the desperate cause of our infant republic, had not been extinguished, and did not burn less intensely in age. He was among the first in ardor and exertion in the cause of his oppressed and beloved State, against the giant power of her iron-handed oppressor. In politics as in religion, he was no faith without works. Ardent, sincere, patriotic; he was ready in his old age to have sealed with his blood, if necessary, his devotion to the cause of his State and of civil liberty.

He has left a wife, and large and affectionate family of children, to deplore his painful and melancholy fate. In his domestic relations, he was all that a benignant disposition, and the most amiable and gentle manners could render him. An exemplary husband, a kind and indulgent parent, surrounded by children and grand-children, regarded with love and reverence by all who knew him, he has terminated his long and honorable career, amidst the tears and regrets of his relatives, friends and acquaintances.—*Comm.*

DIARY OF THE WEATHER, In this Town last week.

	Ther.	Bar.	Face of the sky	Wind	Remarks.
Mon. 14.	56	54	cloudy,	s.	rain,
Tues. 15.	48	54	clear,	s. e.	
Wed. 16.	46	52	56	"	"
Thur. 17.	44	52	54	"	"
Fri. 18.	50	56	54	"	"
Sat. 19.	44	48	cloudy,	s.	rain,

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PRICES CURRENT, NOVEMBER 22.

Beef in market.	lb	4	7
Bacon from wagons,	lb	17	38
" by retail.	lb	16	30
Butter	lb	20	18
Bacon wax	yard	18	25
Baggins	lb	12	14
Bale rope	lb	123	16
Coffee	100lbs	1650	750
Corro new	bushel	17	75
Corn	brl	1000	1100
Flour, scarce	brl	1250	
" Northern.	brl	40	45
Feathers from wagons	lb	100	
Folders.	lb	5	10
Hides green	lb	5	10
" dry	lb	5	10
Iron	100lbs	5	60
Indigo	cask	350	50
Lime	lb	15	16
Lard	lb	25	25
Leather sole	lb	8	10
Lead bar	lb	8	10
Logwood	gal	45	55
Molasses	lb	84	9
Nails cut assorted	lb	20	
" wrought	lb	40	50
Oats	bushel	40	50
Oil currants	gal	75	100
" lamp	125		
linseed	137 1/2		
Paints white lead	keg	350	
" Spanish brown	lb		
Peas	brl	80	
Pork	brl	600	0000
Rice	100lbs	400	500
Shot, Bag	200	2	50
" "	lb	10	
Sugar	lb	123	15
Salt	sack	000	300
" salt	bush	87	
Steel American blister	lb	10	
" English do	lb	14	16
German	lb	12	14
Tallow	lb	10	124
Tea imperial	lb	125	137 1/2
" hyson	lb	100	125
Tobacco manufactured	lb	10	15
Window glass 8 x 10	500	325	350
" 10 x 12	250	375	

CORRECTION.—The receipts during the week amt to 955 Bales at from 17 to 17 1/2, mostly at 17 1/2. The market firm.

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York.	1.00
For sums under \$100	1 per ct
For sums of and over \$100	50 cts
Checks on Charleston, Columbia and Fayetteville	50 cts
For sums under \$200	4 per ct
" " of \$200	4 per ct

ARRIVED.
On the 17th, N. Sharp's pole boat, with merchandise for C. & B. Brumfield, and J. Miller, of the interior.

On the 18th, J. Malloy & Co's pole boat Henrietta, with goods for Dr. Thomas E. Powe, D. Malloy, Powe & Malloy, and owners, of this place; G. D. Longstaff, G. D. Beckman, R. G. Howard, Allen & Blackwell, R. A. Barton, D. R. Tide & Co., S. A. Woods & Co., E. D. & T. C. Lair, Freese & Still, James Lane, J. M. Morrison & Co., J. B. & C. H. Nettles, J. F. Bellin, and M. C. Bruce & Co. of the interior.

On the 18th, D. S. Harber's pole boat James Coit, with merchandise for Brown Bryan, D. S. Harber, Goodrich & Webb, M. R. Bailey, G. H. Dunlap, and J. C. Wadsworth, of this place; Hardy & McCorkle, J. M. Morrison & Co., J. & J. M. Wadde, Loker Springs; Lindsey & Smith, J. W. Moore, R. Peoples, Rev. A. J. Leaveworth, Williams & Co., Hubbard, Rufus Reid, A. Graham, E. S. & C. H. Nettles, W. Caron, Thomas J. Hol